

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.
CINCINNATI.

Saturday, September 20, 1843.

The Experiment.
Has the experiment of government by the People, proved a failure in this country? If it has, we will not say that the last hope of mankind has been taken away, but we will say that a heavy cloud rests upon their future. The question has been answered already in the affirmative by the millions of Deputies; and what is far worse, there are not a few excellent men among ourselves, who concur in this opinion. We enter our protest against it as a deep wrong to the American people.

In our estimate of the workings and results of democratic institutions, we are liable to many mistakes, from not considering sufficiently the modifying influences of surrounding circumstances.

Test the worth and effects of Democracy in the six New England States. It exists there in comparatively a pure form. The population is homogeneous and chiefly native. Few antagonistic elements are present to vitiate results. Do the people govern themselves well or ill? Look at the state of things. Their governments are economically carried on. Justice is promptly and equally dispensed. The benefits of education are widely diffused. The People, as individuals, and in their State-capacity, observe good faith in discharging their obligations. They are industrious, enterprising and orderly. Person and property are secure. No barbarous practices are tolerated among them. As a mass, they have reached a high state of civilization, and show no signs of decay, but abundant indications of outward and inward progress.

Such is New England democracy. Has the experiment of self-government failed there? Why, you cannot find the same number of people, in the same space, any where in Christendom, so highly civilized and so substantially comfortable, considered as a mass.

This is democracy in one section of the United States. Look again in the States of the West. Here, circumstances are different. They have been recently settled. Their population is mixed, composed of foreign immigrants and the overflows of the Eastern States. Necessarily there are fewer moral restraints; fewer of the wholesome influences arising from old homesteads, and from family connections. There are plenty of more adventures, from love of excitement or love of money. There is comparatively little leisure for mental improvement. Almost every body is absorbed for a time with the mere externals of life. Devotion to the study of old moral restraints, the habit of encountering difficulties, or engaging in savage strife, make men rugged, unrefined, and rather indifferent to the value of life, or a high reputation. Shall we attribute these evils, springing as they do from local, temporary causes, to the workings of the democratic principle?

This, in truth, is the grand conservative, and constructive element. The people govern themselves. Every man is equal to his neighbor. All have their minds and bodies left free, to expand and act, under natural laws. The results are steady, wide-spread improvement in morals—gradual enlightenment of intellect—rapidly multiplying comforts—with higher tastes, broader views, fixed habits, established character, stable institutions, and the introduction of agencies designed to bring up the whole mass to a higher civilization.

Has not this been the history of Ohio? What Illinois is now, was once; and by the time Illinois has reached her present position, Ohio will have passed forward to a level with the older States of New England.

Such are the laws of progress under a Democracy. Two circumstances retard the advancement of all these border free States in the path of civilization—the influx of immigrants from the slave States, and the proximity of slavery, leading in various ways to the deterioration of our citizens, by corrupting their morals, and obscuring their sense of the sacredness of human rights. Men, coming hither from the South, with narrow notions of republicanism, engendered under the slave-system, cannot be expected to entertain very liberal views with regard to legislation. The spirit of caste will give color to all their actions. But despite these unfriendly influences, it cannot be denied that Ohio is advancing in all the elements of a high civilization.

It is only when we turn our eyes to the slave States, and observe the policy of our general government, that we are apt to call in question the ability of the people to govern themselves. But, our mistake here, lies, in charging upon Democracy, what belongs to slavery—in blaming the former for the abuses of the latter. We grant that the slave States have degenerated in sentiment—that they have made little advance in wealth or population—that labor is despised in them—that one third of their whole population are slaves—that they have no common school system of education—that they show a terrible recklessness of Life, and Law, and Right—that the poorer classes are wanting in substantial comfort, while the wealthy are wasteful. But, the slave States are not republics. Their governments are not democratic. The evils we are so fully chargeable upon the violation, not the carrying out of the Democratic principle. We grant too, that the policy of the general government has been "mistaken, selfish, constructed—reckless of the rights of the weak, though deferential to the strong—and never directed to advance the interests of the human race; that its patronage has been abused, its expenditures have been extravagant. But, the Government, though in theory democratic, in practice has been the instrument of an oligarchy, who found their power in the overthrow of the principle of Equality of Rights. The evils we note are to be charged, not upon its democratic element, but slandering usurpation. Overturn this usurpation, conform all the operations of Government to the theory of Democracy which it professes, and it will furnish a bright example of the power of the people to govern themselves well and wisely.

Discovery.
Dr. Lepsius, a member of the scientific expedition sent out to Egypt by the king of Prussia, announces the discovery of the ancient labyrinth and the pyramids of Mevis. Hundreds of chambers are standing, with walls of from fifteen to twenty feet high, and the name of Mevis has been frequently found among the inscriptions. The supposition that this monarch belonged to the twelfth dynasty is now confirmed.

Court House Meeting.
The Liberty meeting at the Court House, Wednesday evening, was respectable, though not large, owing to want of sufficient notice. It was addressed by Messrs. Mahan, Morris and Lewis.

Palpitatory.

No class of men are more imitative than pulpit orators. Every denomination has its Great Speaker, whose tones, attitudes, and modes of expression are reflected more or less by a multitude of inferior minds. The names of Beecher, Campbell, Durbin and Rogers, are names of so many classes of speakers, with their natural qualities almost substituted by the peculiarities of these great men. The misfortune is, that imitators succeed best in copying the vices of their models; their excellencies, depending as they do upon certain conformations of mind, are inimitable. Hence, you shall have the abruptness of Beecher, without his strength; the drawl of Durbin, without his pathos; the grandiloquence of Campbell, without his eloquence; the thunder of Rogers without his lightning. We once heard a preacher, said to be Bascom, whose only point of resemblance to his original, consisted in jumping about in the pulpit, and shaking himself to and fro after the delivery of a very rotund sentence, as if setting himself down on his centre of gravity.

We do not like these imitators. Let every man be himself, and he will be as effective as God intended him to be. The stripping, insignificant, as he may be in appearance, can do more execution with his sling, than when weighed down by the armour of Saul.

Corn Stalk Sugar.

We are obliged to Mr. E. S. Ricker of Clermont county, for a bottle of corn stalk molasses. It is pure, sweet and well flavored, with a slight sharpness about it, which, it is said, makes it all the better for common preserves. To our taste it is as pleasant as New Orleans molasses. Mr. Ricker raised 16 gallons from the tenth of an acre—or at the rate of 160 gal. an acre; which at 25 cts. would be, forty dollars worth—a pretty fair yield for one acre of ground.

This quantity of ground, with the general average of 50 bushels to the acre, would produce corn to the value of from only \$10 to \$15. Our farmers will certainly find it to their profit to experiment upon this subject. We see no reason, why the people may not relieve themselves from all dependence upon the slave-labor sugar and molasses of Louisiana.

The following note from Mr. Ricker, accompanied his present.

FRIEND BAILEY.
I send you a bottle of Corn-stalk molasses. Last spring I planted, with corn, a trifle less than one tenth of an acre, in rows two and a half feet asunder, drilling from three to five inches apart. It was ploughed, hoed, and the shoots plucked off. I cut up the stalks, stripped off the tassels and blades, ran them through a common straw-cutting, cutting them from one half to an inch in length, boiled them, pressed out the juice with a joiner's bench-screw; and after purifying the liquid by decanting, straining and skimming, adding lime to create a scum and correct the acid, boiled that down; and the result was sixteen gallons of molasses, of which the accompanying is a specimen.

Yours respectfully,
E. S. RICKER.
Pleasant Hill, Clermont Co. Ohio.
Sept. 20th, 1843.

Pomare, Queen of Tahiti.
The Queen of Tahiti has written a letter to the Queen of England, protesting against the usurpations of the French, and the treachery of her chiefs, and beseeching the interference of England. The latter part of her letter is quite original, and reminds one of some of the Psalms of David. Poor woman! These Islanders find our civilization hard to deal with.

We submit the closing part of the letter:
"And now my friend think of me, have compassion on me, and assist me; let it be powerful, let it be timely and saving, that I may be reinstated in my government; let it be prompted by the feeling which caused the Messiah to come into our world to save you and me."

"Do not let me away, assist me quickly, my friend: I turn to you for refuge; to be covered under your great shadow, the same as offered to my fathers by your fathers, who are now dead, and whose Kingdoms have descended to us, the weaker and less able ones."

"I renew that agreement; let it be lasting and forever. Let its continuance extend not only to ourselves and children, but to our children's children. My friend, do not by any means separate our friendship. This is my true wish."
"I now deliver up to you, my friend, my last effort; my only hope of being restored in my life. Be quick to help me, for I am nearly dead; I am like a captive pursued by a warrior and nearly taken, whose spear is close to me."

"The time is very high when I fear I shall lose my government and my land."
"My friend, send quickly a large ship of war to assist me. A French ship of war is daily expected here—speedily send a ship of war to protect me, and I shall be saved."

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Notice.
On the 7th and 8th days of October next, there will be held at the Free-Will Baptist Church in Milan, Ripley Co., Indiana, an Anti-Slavery Convention. Persons from a distance will find in Milan on every Anti-Slavery table (and they are not a few), a spare plate, knife and fork, and a thermos of the hot water pulled in, no matter whether he is an abolitionist or anti-abolitionist, or "opposed to slavery as much as any body else, but—All will find a hearty welcome. In addition to the able and eloquent speakers from the East, and from Ohio, Tani authorized to state that the Hon. Steven P. Stevens of Madison, Ind., will also be present at the above Convention, and address the same on the Moral and Political bearings of Slavery upon our Government and its institutions. Judge Stevens is not a member of any Anti-Slavery organization, nor do I know that he intends to be, but he is an Anti-Slavery man in his fullest sense, and believes Slavery to be a national and individual evil.

STEPHEN E. HARDING.

Liberty Nominations.

We furnish below a list of Liberty nominations. Probably some are omitted: Why do our friends send them in? In eight districts there are, so far as we have seen, no nominations for Congress. This is not as it should be. Wherever there are Liberty men enough to make a ticket, there should be a nomination. Let the people have an opportunity, everywhere, to testify by their votes against the slaveholding domination, which is, dishonoring and ruining the country, and crushing indiscriminately, slaves and free men under its iron yoke.

FOR CONGRESS.
1st District, Samuel Lewis.
2nd, M. C. Williams.
3rd, Thomas Hibben.
4th, W. B. Johnson.
5th, William Kay.
6th, Robert Stewart.
7th, James Gilchrist.
8th, Benjamin Gass.
9th, Robert A. Braham.
10th, Goodrich Backingham.
11th, Thomas D. Taylor.
12th, Thomas Lee.
13th, James Robinson.
14th, Edward W. Hall.
15th, Lyman Wade.
16th, Francis D. Parish.

SENATORS.
Hamilton, Thomas Morris.
Allen and Mingo, John Brown.
Clinton, Clement and Brown, Abalom Douglass.
Jefferson and Carroll, Robert George.
Washington, Morgan and Perry, Philo Matthews.
Logan, Chapman and Union, Hemon Ferns.
Columbian, Joseph Shadler.
Muskogee, W. M. Lewis.

REPRESENTATIVES.
Hamilton, Charles Chesser, Amos Moore, T. Rock.
Belmont, Isaac Chandler, Elihu Bailey.
Lorain, Woolsey Wells.
Washington, and Morgan, Jno. Stone, Erasmus Guthrie.
Jefferson and Carroll, John Rains, David Palmer, John T. Hunter.
Frederick, A. H. Burr.
Medina, Timothy Ray.
Harrison, James Lewis.
Franklin, W. G. Graham, Jason Ball.
Licking, Samuel Vance, James Moore.
Clermont, Frederick and Clinton, James Vanderwoort, Thomas McCague.
Warren, John W. Conrad.
Montgomery, John Bonner.
Trumbull, James D. Taylor, John Shields.
Athens, John Chapman.
Frederick, Nathan Brown.
Delaware, Marston, Crawford, Allen McNeal, James A. Barnes.
Guernsey, John Craig.
Logan, Charles Stanton.
Warren, John McCowan.
Columbian, Isaac Peirce, Lewis Metcalf.
Muskogee, Joseph Shadler, John Metcalf.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Hamilton, for Treasurer, Amos Cleveland; Recorder, Wm. Martin; County Commissioner, Isaac Conklin.
Belmont, for Treasurer, Joel Wood; Commissioner, Wm. Stewart; Coroner, Benjamin M. Wilson; Recorder, Wm. H. Hixon; Poor House Director, Thomas McCare.
Lorain, for Treasurer, Attorney, Joel Tiffin; Recorder, Eliza O. Foote; Treasurer, Homer Hamlin; Commissioners, Harvey Grant, Uriah Thompson; Surveyor, Ralph Campbell.
Jefferson, Sheriff, Johnston Orr; Commissioner, Robt. Boyd; Recorder, Mackay; Treasurer, John Powell; County Clerk, Wm. R. Catell.
Harrison, Sheriff, Abraham Boyce; Treasurer, Henry Archer; Prosecuting Attorney, A. H. Urquhart; Commissioner, James Hammond; Poor House Director, John Rogers.
Franklin, Auditor, C. W. McWhitt; Treasurer, J. W. Thomson; Recorder, E. Glover; County Commissioner, J. B. Wheaton; Poorhouse Director, W. Ward.
Licking, Commissioner, Curtis Howe; Coroner, Isaac Hall.
Montgomery, Treasurer, Luther Bruen.
Athens, Treasurer, A. H. Burrell; Sheriff, Hiram Cable; Prosecuting Attorney, S. A. Planta; Commissioner, Elijah Goodspeed.
Guernsey, Treasurer, N. Hill; Prosecuting Attorney, John M. Mansfield; Commissioner, Philip Shoff; Recorder, W. R. Hixon; Poor House Director, Thomas McCare.

Trumbull, Sheriff, Wm. Johnston; Treasurer, Wm. Bond; Recorder, Susan Bouton; Prosecuting Attorney, Calvin G. Sulist; Coroner, Leath Brown; Commissioner, Sidney Woodford; Poor House Director, Thomas Chew.
Columbian, Sheriff, Cyrus G. Wilkinson; Treasurer, Erasmus Ellis; Prosecuting Attorney, W. H. Page; Commissioner, John K. Snodgrass; Coroner, Abner G. Kirk; Director, Jesse Garretson.
Muskogee, Sheriff, Leonard Huddle; Treasurer, Anson Gittings; Commissioner, Adam Serrell; Poorhouse Director, Ambrose Josselyn.

Attention! Liberty Men!
In the following Congressional Districts, composed of the counties named, no Liberty nominations for Congress have yet been made, so far as we have seen:
5th Dist. Paulding, Lawrence, Lucas, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Shelby, Hardin, and Mercer.
6th, Wood, Hancock, Crawford, Sevens, Sandusky, and Ottawa.
9th, Holmes, Pickaway, and Fairfield.
10th, Hocking, Coshocton, and Tuscarawas.
18th, Stark and Wayne.

Nor have we seen any nominations for State Senator in the following Senatorial Districts, Adams, Highland, and Fayette.
Belmont and Harrison.
Champaign, Logan and Union.
Columbian.
Guernsey and Monroe.
Hocking, Ross, Pike and Jackson.
Lucas, Williams, Henry, &c.
Cuyahoga and Geauga.
Richland.

There are, also, a number of counties in which no nominations for Representatives or county officers have been made. We trust that the friends of Liberty will not permit any election to go by default in any county. Let them remember that one vote cast for Liberty, even in a minority, will be of more value to the country, than many cast for any candidate by whatever majority sustained, who is opposed to our cause, or in favor of doing nothing, or attached to parties compelled to do nothing by their connection with and dependence on the slave-power.

Western Army.
It is rumored that the Commissioners have selected Memphis as the most suitable location for a Western Army.

A Triumvirate.
It is said that John Quincy Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster have been retained by the heirs of Stephen Girard, in their suit against the city of Philadelphia.

American Books.
Judge Story's Abridgment has been translated into French, and published in two volumes octavo, by Paul Odet, of Paris, with additions from the works of Rawle, Jefferson, De Toqueville &c.

Meeting in Green Township.
The Liberty meetings in Chioct, Thursday afternoon and evening, were attended as usual, chiefly in the afternoon and fully in the evening. Addresses were made by Messrs. Lewis, Birney and Chase, which were listened to with profound attention. The seed thus sown must spring and bear fruit. There will be another meeting this afternoon, and evening at Biddle's barn, in Green township, a full turn out is expected. Let all go, and we can promise that the speaking will be worth hearing.

Monday, October 2, 1843.

Throwing away Votes.
Americans have a most intense desire to succeed in what they do, whether they accomplish anything valuable or not. Success rather than substantial benefit, is not unfrequently their object. Especially is this true in regard to voting. Ask a man to vote for a good candidate, but as yet unpopular, and it will only be "throwing away his vote"—one of two others he is sure will be elected, and though both offensive on the score of political principles or moral character, still, he will vote for the less of two evils.

This horror of being caught in a minority, is a lamentable weakness; nor can we have any confidence in the principles of him, who makes probable success the standard of his action. In fact, he either has no principles, or he attaches no importance to them. Throw away your vote! A vote given for right principles, cannot be thrown away. It is the most conclusive testimony—the strongest advocacy—the only way, if the principles are political, of securing their triumph—Preach your principles the year through, and at the ballot-box, vote against them, and that single vote nullifies the effect of your preaching. First, be sure you are right; then, whether you have one or a million with you, even though the chances of immediate success may be a thousand to one against you, go ahead—deposit your single vote, and the fruit shall be a hundred-fold.

This is the only manly and reasonable policy. There is no compromise in it, no puerile calculation on immediate success, but a confidence in one's principles, and a patient reliance upon their inherent truthfulness, for ultimate success—a success, which, being the triumph of Truth, it is worth striving for.

Leonidas and his select band, knew that they could not succeed—but they calculated consequences. In falling, they triumphed. Their bravery struck a damp to the heart of the invading host, and Greece was saved.

Cincinnati Repealers and O'Connell.
It seems that the Democratic gentlemen who sent a letter to O'Connell, enclosing the donation of the Cincinnati Repealers, undertook to initiate the "Liberator" into some strange doctrines concerning our Constitution. But, the good sense of O'Connell was not to be hoodwinked.

These doctrines are hinted at in the following extract from the late Foreign News, which we neglected to notice:
"At a Repeal meeting in Dublin, Mr. John O'Connell read a letter from the Repealers of Ohio—the Repeal Association of Cincinnati—enclosing a remittance of £113 [cheers]. The writer stated that slavery did not exist in the state of Ohio; but went on to assert the difficulties of getting rid of the system, which was in accordance with the compact entered into at the union, and could not be abolished without violating the fundamental laws and the national compact of the United States. With these sentiments, the letter stated that the Repealers of Ohio had seen with surprise the speech of Mr. O'Connell. That speech was powerful and eloquent, but they were free from slavery in Ohio; but, nevertheless, they "despised the abolitionists." The letter concluded by expressing sympathy for the wrongs of Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell declared that slavery did not exist in Ohio, and they could not, therefore, object to receive the money transmitted. He strongly condemned the sentiments expressed in this letter in defence of slavery. The attacks upon the Abolitionists were mere trash and nonsense, and he despised the attempt to mitigate the horrors of slavery by means of a compromise. Their own state was free from the stain and the disgrace. It was his intention to move that this letter from Ohio should be referred to the committee, in order that a detailed answer should be returned. He denied that man could be property of his fellow man [cheers]. He had no compassion for the man whose property was negroes; but he had compassion for the negroes—reverse the picture, and suppose that the yellow American were the property of the black negro—who would have compassion for the slaveholding negro [cheers]. This document, which asserted that their own state was free from the stain and the disgrace. 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The London Monument is 215 feet high, or five feet lower than that recently finished on Bunker Hill. It stands in the heart of the old city between London-bridge and the Tower, and, seven years from its foundation, was completed in 1877, in commemoration of the destruction of a great part of London by a general conflagration in 1666, and the rapid recovery of the city from the effects of the fire. On the fifth of June last I stood by it, and copied some of the old Latin inscription which I will not trouble you with, only to say that it contains a graphic delineation of the uncontrollable progress, and terrible devastation of the flames, with the unnumbered millions of the homeless, homeless inhabitants of a large city in ashes; all which it attributes to the providence of God. While, on the other side, it gives large praise for the city's rapid recovery to "Magister ejus Carolus II; in other words, to the 'merrie monarch' Charles, whom it styles, of course, 'King by the grace of God.' Though to my certain knowledge, the number of Englishmen is becoming very large, who strongly incline to the opinion that King in general, and the second Charles in particular, were the gift of the devil.

"Now," you, "will you please answer me one civil question?"

"Yes."

"Well, what has that London monument to do with love-sickness, and 'affaires de coeur'?"

Oh very much, as you will shortly see, provided you are patient. But if you manifest the least testiness, you may break off the thread of my instructions as short as Don Quixote did the tale of honest Sancho, by losing count of the goats carried across the river.

Near the top of this London monument, the pile is surrounded by a walk or promenade, guarded by an iron railing of the usual height to keep visitors from falling down. And lovers are not to be confined within ordinary limits by ordinary means, and it became so common for this afflicted class to cast themselves down, the whole 200 feet, upon the rocky pavement below, that the authorities were compelled to stop the promenade, by a reverse railing over head, so that when you go to London, you may see the visitors, from the streets, in their lofty circular iron cage, enjoying, from the top of the monument, the prospect of London and environs, through friendly iron bars which prevent the possibility of their taking the "lover's leap." No less than three persons, one male, and two females, plunged themselves into eternity, from that height within a year or so before the expedient was adopted of caging them in.

But there is a dogged pertinacity in the English character, when stirred by any deep passion, which makes them sure to find one means or another to the end upon which their hearts are set. Cooped from death at the monument, the heart-sick of London have taken to jumping from the bridges, which is by far the most advisable course, since as the bosom of "Father Thames" is far softer than the round flinty paving-stones in the neighborhood of St. Paul's. And, besides, police men and water-craft are so abundant on and near the river, you have three or four chances out of one of being taken up after experiencing a reasonable share of drowning, which, at the very worst, is far easier and more decent death, than making a chowder of one's skull and skeleton, by an air plunge of two hundred feet upon solid rock.

During the month of June last, among several similar cases of attempted suicide brought up by the Thames Police, was one of a young girl, who, in a manner indicating the utmost desperation, threw herself into the stream from which she was hardly rescued from death by one of "the Force." The story of the girl, who was described by the reporter as an innocent, interesting child of some 16 years, and also of her mother, likewise described as a woman of respectable appearance; was so affecting as to move deeply a London police court, familiar, as their calling makes them, with scenes too well calculated to make the heart callous to human woe.

The object of the girl's affection was a young police-man who had won her confidence, promised marriage, some year before, had lately deserted and treated her with cruelty and contempt. He alleged improper conduct on her part, as his justification; though he could specify nothing worse against her than that "she was following him round every where," and would not "stay at home with her mother" and "behave herself as she ought to." The poor heart-broken thing gave, as her excuse, that she could not endure the desertion of her lover; the sight of whom, for he too had been brought up by the Police, seemed so to overwhelm her that she trembled and sobbed violently, as he at times uttered to choke utterance. Her mother said she had always been "a good girl" before, and amid her tears, testified to the mutual expectation of marriage and the desertion of her daughter.

The worthy magistrate, rising, for the time, from the judge, into the man, asked the youthful faith-breaker whether he intended to marry the girl!

"My Lord I will resign the force first."

At this the wretched girl's heart seemed crushed anew.

"Are you not ashamed of yourself," replied his Lordship. See you have broken her heart." He then questioned her as to a combat with the river with colored stewards, cooks or hands, they will be seized in several of the States as soon as they arrive!! If you go yourself with a sick wife or child and a colored nurse, your nurse will be seized and imprisoned although your wife or child may die in consequence!!

The men on the Liberty Ticket are opposed to a continuance of this state of things! Will you, by voting for others, say that you are in favor of it or indifference about it?

5. Not content with this arrogant interference with liberty in the nominally free States, the slave-holding oligarchy demands even more absolute submission at home. Senator Fessenden made no distinction between citizens of slave states and free states when he said "Let an abolitionist come within the bounds of South Carolina and, if we catch him, we will try him, and notwithstanding the interference of all the governments on earth, including the Federal Government, we will hang him!" Nor was it with any peculiar reference to citizens of free States, that the following atrocious threat was uttered by the Columbia Telescope, a leading paper of South Carolina, "Let us declare that the question of slavery is not, and shall not be open to discussion; that the very moment any private individual attempts to lecture us upon its evils and immorality and the necessity of putting means in operation to secure us from them, in the same moment, his tongue shall be cut out and cast upon the dunghill." And the Missouri Gazette was speaking only of citizens of slave States when it declared "Abolition Editors in slave States, will not DARE to allow their opinions to be printed."

The men on the Liberty Ticket are opposed to this atrocious despotism which tramples on the rights of free discussion and of freedom. Are you opposed to it too? Then vote the Liberty Ticket!

Very faithfully, yours J. B.

REASONS FOR VOTING THE LIBERTY TICKET.

Which every voter in Hamilton County is requested to read and impartially consider.

I. THE LIBERTIES OF THE COUNTRY ARE IN DANGER.

1. THE RIGHT OF PETITION has been ruthlessly overthrown, and your petitions are not allowed to be read in Congress, unless they pray for what slaveholders please to grant and in such terms as they dictate.

The men on the Liberty Ticket are opposed to this violation of the right of petition. Will you vote for those who would submit to it?

2. OUR HABEAS CORPUS ACT has been nullified, and the whole legal security of personal freedom is taken away! The slaveholder is allowed to come into Ohio and drag off into a slave State any person he chooses to claim as a fugitive slave, no matter of what complexion. If this state of things is allowed to exist long, nobody will be safe. The men on the Liberty Ticket are opposed to this monstrous despotism! Are you willing to submit to it?

3. THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY has been taken away, in all that class of cases in which personal freedom is in question. This is an enormous wrong, a palpable violation of the Constitution, which declares that the RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY SHALL BE INVOLVED. The men on the Liberty Ticket are in favor of a jury trial in all cases. Will you not, by voting for them, say that you are too?

4. YOUR RIGHT OF INTERCOURSE with other States is greatly abridged. It is a felony in some of the States to repeat the declaration of rights, which is part of the Constitution of Ohio. You send a man to combat the river with colored stewards, cooks or hands, they will be seized in several of the States as soon as they arrive!! If you go yourself with a sick wife or child and a colored nurse, your nurse will be seized and imprisoned although your wife or child may die in consequence!!

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4. YOUR RIGHT OF INTERCOURSE with other States is greatly abridged. It is a felony in some of the States to repeat the declaration of rights, which is part of the Constitution of Ohio. You send a man to combat the river with colored stewards, cooks or hands, they will be seized in several of the States as soon as they arrive!! If you go yourself with a sick wife or child and a colored nurse, your nurse will be seized and imprisoned although your wife or child may die in consequence!!

The men on the Liberty Ticket are opposed to a continuance of this state of things! Will you, by voting for others, say that you are in favor of it or indifference about it?

5. Not content with this arrogant interference with liberty in the nominally free States, the slave-holding oligarchy demands even more absolute submission at home. Senator Fessenden made no distinction between citizens of slave states and free states when he said "Let an abolitionist come within the bounds of South Carolina and, if we catch him, we will try him, and notwithstanding the interference of all the governments on earth, including the Federal Government, we will hang him!" Nor was it with any peculiar reference to citizens of free States, that the following atrocious threat was uttered by the Columbia Telescope, a leading paper of South Carolina, "Let us declare that the question of slavery is not, and shall not be open to discussion; that the very moment any private individual attempts to lecture us upon its evils and immorality and the necessity of putting means in operation to secure us from them, in the same moment, his tongue shall be cut out and cast upon the dunghill." And the Missouri Gazette was speaking only of citizens of slave States when it declared "Abolition Editors in slave States, will not DARE to allow their opinions to be printed."

The men on the Liberty Ticket are opposed to this atrocious despotism which tramples on the rights of free discussion and of freedom. Are you opposed to it too? Then vote the Liberty Ticket!

Very faithfully, yours J. B.

REASONS FOR VOTING THE LIBERTY TICKET.

Which every voter in Hamilton County is requested to read and impartially consider.

I. THE LIBERTIES OF THE COUNTRY ARE IN DANGER.

1. THE RIGHT OF PETITION has been ruthlessly overthrown, and your petitions are not allowed to be read in Congress, unless they pray for what slaveholders please to grant and in such terms as they dictate.

The men on the Liberty Ticket are opposed to this violation of the right of petition. Will you vote for those who would submit to it?

2. OUR HABEAS CORPUS ACT has been nullified, and the whole legal security of personal freedom is taken away! The slaveholder is allowed to come into Ohio and drag off into a slave State any person he chooses to claim as a fugitive slave, no matter of what complexion. If this state of things is allowed to exist long, nobody will be safe. The men on the Liberty Ticket are opposed to this monstrous despotism! Are you willing to submit to it?

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ed, are owing to the fact that the mind was made to love a perfect being, namely, God; and it is but natural that it should invest with ideal perfection the object of its idolatrous admiration. Hence, if the passion be mutual, arise the feverish anxieties of courtship—the dread of change—the jealousy of rivals—the torments of doubt, and the insinuation of certainty—the fears of losing the desired object, before the promise, and the painful surrendering of the liberty of choosing among many, after it, a pain which lives after wedlock, in unhappy marriages, generally, in each, criminal and vain regrets of what they have lost by marrying the other.

But when the attachment is not reciprocated, or death, or circumstances occasion an appointment; the same idolatrous principle of attributing perfection where we look for blunders, aggravates the misery of the bereaved, and, as the sufferer looked for nothing less than complete happiness in the possession of his heart's idol, he mourns like the man of Mount Ephraim when bereft of his gods. "Ye have taken away my gods and what have I more?" No wonder that the Universe is dark and desolate to him, since what he regarded as the sun and soul of it is put out.

Happy! Oh how happy are those who obtain their companions for life, in the scripture phrase, as a "favor from the Lord." Verily, he that so "getteth a wife getteth a good thing."

